THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

FOR

1849.

NEW-ORLEANS:
PRINTED AT 107 POYDRAS STREET.

1850.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, February 20th, 1850, the following resolution was offered by Dr. Hort, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Health be tendered to Dr. E. H Barton, Chairman of the Committee for drawing up the Annual Report, for his able and interesting communication for 1849,—that the same be spread on the Minutes, and that a copy of the above accompany the Report, and ordered to be published.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Section 8th of an act to establish a Board of Health in and for the Parish of New Orleans, approved 16th March, 1848, is as follows: "And be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to make an annual report to the several councils, as to the health of the city for the preceding year, and to suggest means for improving the same."

In compliance with the duty imposed by the above act, the Board of Health of the city of New Orleans, respectfully report to the several councils:

1st. The condition of the city as to health, during the year 1849.

2d. The suggestion of such means, as it deems advisable for improving the same.

The efforts of the Board have been incessant to procure a knowledge of the actual sanitary condition of the city, in the fulfillment of the first requisite, as without such knowledge, all attempts to improve it would be but groping in the dark; for that purpose they prepared and extensively circulated a set of by-laws, rules and regulations, with blanks for every purpose required by the Board; requesting physicians and others, whose duty it was made by law to prepare certificates to legalise burials, to give such information, as if complied with, would leave nothing wanting on this important department of their duty; the most urgen- means have been used to obtain compliance, but they regret to say with unsatisfactory results, as will be seen hereafter.* If a city or country is ignorant of the diseases fatal to its population, if it does not know the age at death, sex, color, length of residence, occupation, and in what part of the city, death took place; it must be ignorant of one of its most important duties; that which is dearest to every human being, *its sanitary condition*, the influence of the place on the lives of the inhabitants;

Vide Table 1st D.

the actual climate in which they live—the value of life there or "expectation of living;" on what portion of the population it bears with greatest or least severity, or what part of the city requires ameliorations; in fact, whether that community is advancing or retrograding in these important particulars: and all laws intended to benefit the sanitary condition without a previous knowledge of *what that sanitary condition is*, are deficient in the basis of all wise legislation and trifle with common sense. The Board excepts with pleasure from this implied censure, the cemetery reports emanating from the Charity Hospital, they have usually contained most of the information required. The deepest regret is felt at this omission, as we have few past records of what that situation has been, we are proceeding on ignorant of what are the actual truths, with a reputation abroad for perennial pestilence, with a boasting at home of unparalleled salubrity, it is high time the truth should be known. With the recent correction of the census, and knowing the probable number of the dead, we have at last arrived at the important facts of the *ratio of mortality*, it is large enough to remove the scales from the eyes of error: to excite curiosity as to its cause, and to demand of all those who have the interest of the city at heart, or value their own lives and those of their families, efforts to remove them. Had the information sought for by the Board, been obtained some years back, the actual influence of this climate upon the health of each and every class of the community, natives and immigrants, would be now accurately known—those parts of the city most sickly would have been pointed out, the effect upon different classes of maladies, originating here or imported would have been shown, and with equal and most gratifying truth, it may be said, in a great measure removed. Included in the information sought, were the facts intended to elucidate the curious and important investigation of the difference of the mortality and viability of whites, blacks and mulattoes, which probably can fairly be obtained only in this city; the result bearing upon the ultimate existence of the colored races in this country, of the possibility of ultimate amalgamation of the distinction of the races, and will materially aid in settling these important questions in anthropology.

All other modes of estimating the prosperity of a community are deceptive, it is in vain to look at the increase of the exports and the imports, its growth in area, its splendid architectural ornaments, even its increase of population, *all are illusory*, the true touchstone is its SANITARY CONDITION, the deaths to population, the average age at death, the real value or 'expectation of life,' for what is wealth without health, or continuance of life to enjoy it? immigration may fill up the gaps caused by death, a floating population may in a few months accomplish your principal commercial business, and your fine port may be but a depot for the exchange or barter of commodities for people living in different parts of the world, utterly indifferent to your interests. Such has been the history and such still is the condition of various marts of commerce in the eastern hemisphere.

We proceed to make the most of the data furnished, which have, nevertheless, great value.

It was also made the duty of the Board to keep a journal of the weather, with all the meteorological details required by our position; and such a one is furnished. (Table 3.) The connection between mortality and meteorology is so intimate, that nowhere can they be independent ot each other. Indeed, it may almost be laid down as an axiom, that climate is little more than the result of certain meteorological conditions, so, that by studying the latter, you can understand the former. We have here a peculiar climate, resulting from these conditions, influenced by a topographical position such as is not exhibited elsewhere in our country. These influences also bear upon a people, a large portion of whom, are not natives of the soil, and are to receive their climatural impressions here after attaining their maturity elsewhere. We are not now to learn for the first time, the connection of health with this condition; man learned it as soon as he became exposed to a variable sky. The entire extent of that influence is yet to be shown as science unfolds, with her observing eye, the great arcana of that atmosphere in which we live, and move, and have our being. In a moist and variable climate like this, no one doubts the indispensable importance of watching and studying all its phases. To suppose that such meteorological variations occur without influencing the health of man, is really stretching credulity beyond the bounds of sense and experience. To be sure, we do not know the precise amount of heat and cold, moisture, dryness, ventilation or stagnation of air, nor of barometric pressure that produces disease, or that is necessary for the attainment and continuance of the highest health; nor do we know the precise amount of filth or impure air an individual may be exposed to and yet survive; yet we know enough to see the influence of their excess or deficiency. The precise problem of constitutional susceptibility or vital resistance to disease, is individual in each and every case: still, our ignorance of one or the other should not prevent us applying the great principles of salubrity under whose laws, death is curtailed of one half, and, by statistical records, (in some countries,) of more than three-fourths of its victims: nay, that man under the guidance of these great laws, may approach, if not reach, the primeval period once allotted to his race.

We present you a chart (table 4th) representing these meteorological and mortuary details, and a single *coup d'oel* will show you the bearing of one on the other. The upper part of the sheet, is the *climate of New Orleans*: the lower, the *result of the climatural influences*, with the addition of the consequences of impure air, engendered by filth and improper habits. It is mainly by these means, particularly in southern countries, that the great arcana of nature are to be understood, and climatural influences on man developed and corrected It is to be borne in mind that meteorological changes do not immediately produce death; but that the consequences follow after a due allowance for the period of sickness. Examined with this understanding, the effect is sufficiently obvious. The scales on the left side will exhibit the elevation and depression of the instruments showing the monthly extremes of heat, cold, moisture, dryness, the pressure of the atmosphere, the force of evaporation, and the fall of rain. The mortuary lines below show, by the scales, the weekly mortality; each division being equal to five deaths. There are several of these: that representing the general mortality, is exclusive of cholera, as not belonging essentially to the climate, and has its own special explanation; and also all cases of death from other causes than disease or climatural influences, as drowning, wounds, still-born, &c. And, as the rise and fall of the river is supposed, in the opinion of many, to influence the health of the inhabitants, I have procured, from Professor Forshey, the beautiful diagram exhibiting the same, showing the period of inundation, the successive elevations and depressions, and the influence of the various streams upon it, which has been added to the chart, so that all might be embraced in the same *Coup D'oel*. The crevasse, you will observe, occurred in the early part of May; in about —— days reached the rear of the city, and rose as high as Carondelet street in June; and retired early in July.

The *Medical Constitution* of the year has been as peculiar as its meteorological. It has been in the midst of one of those great cycles of time which the recording hand of science has noted; in which great disturbances in both have been observed, with, doubtless, a marked bearing upon each other; giving rise to one of those great epidemic principles (constituting, in this instance, CHOLERA) which, at nearly stated lustra, prevails over the entire globe; extending from the east to the west, with varying divergence remaining at tolerably well established periods, and traveling at different velocities, with cholera, it has been calculated at about 17 miles per day. The birth of great precision in detail in regard to all these revolutions, (meteorological and mortuary,) is too recent to permit us to exercise that exactitude which science requires; nor is it necessary for our purpose. It has, nevertheless, been seen, that it has been uninfluenced by any obstacles presented by elevation or depression, mountain ranges or valleys, heat, cold, rivers, seas, or climates. The lower creation of animals of the field or the forests, the birds of the air, and the inhabitants of the great deep, have felt its all pervading influence. Nor has the vegetable creation escaped its wide spread desolation. All we can ascertain is, that like other phenomena, whether affecting man, or the great world in which we live, it follows certain definite, and, many of them ascertainable laws; as does the cause giving rise to influenza, small pox, also hurrica nes, water spouts, thunder-storms, earthquakes.

With reference to the great epidemic principle giving rise to CHOLERA, whose devastations have been so severe throughout our country, it is some consolation to know (poor as that is) that it derived *no influence from our position.* Notwithstanding its originating in a latitude, climate, and on a great stream surrounded with swamps somewhat similar to our own, there are moral aspects, grades of civilization, and wide extension of comforts, that produce an immense bearing on disease, widely distinguishing our happy country from the down trodden millions of oppressed India; and the difference between that country and this, is almost as great as between the present and fifteenth century when plagues so often ravaged the earth, with a severity far exceeding that of latter times. It is further observable, that there is scarcely a large city in the Union where it has prevailed, that it has not been *more severe* than here, notwithstanding the peculiar character of our floating population. The littleness of man has been exhibited in puny efforts to arrest, by quarantine, the progress of a pestilence, that travels on the wings of the wind; but it has been found that the only stay to its devastation is in the rigid exercise of those rules intended for our preservation and benefit; and which, at the same time, rewards us for obedience to those great laws intended for our guidance. Medical science has done much for its relief; when left to itself, it is almost uniformly fatal; but, with our present knowledge of its preventatives, the scourge itself, to the prudent and temperate, (excepting in embarrassed constitutions,) is scarcely even to be dreaded. It is some consolation, then, in relation to this disease, which cometh and goeth under laws and conditions so little understood, that each individual carries his safeguard under his own control, in the correctness of his personal habits. The liability being individual, the municipal power can only aid by cleanliness and ventilation.

Accompanying the belief that, as it originated in a climate in many respects similar to our own, there was, probably, one feature common to both in which they participated, that being the prevalence of great moisture, from similarity of topographical situation; and that, consequently, it may be expected to remain permanently among us. By reference to the Chart, it is gratifying to perceive, that this is a great mistake; and that *dryness,* instead of *moisture*, has been so remarkable, as to appear to act in the line of causation. We had, during the worst of its devastation, a prevalence of *dry fogs*, once noticed by Humboldt, in passing the Andes, and centuries ago, by others, as accompanying (and probably causing) epidemic influenza; (the uniform precursor of cholera.) These lines of aridity (force of evaporation and low hygrometer) and cholera, are marked on the chart, and it really seemed that the disease declined as the moisture increased, and the rain fell!

The amount of mortality produced by it during the year, has been 3176, which has not been added to the general mortuary line on the chart, because really it has nothing to do with the climate, which that was intended to elucidate, any more than the drowned, still-born, &c., which have also been excluded from it; nor as having any bearing upon those sanitary ameliorations recommended in the second part of this Report.

It will be perceived, that the mortality from the class of FEVERS, the great outlet of human life in the South, is small, constituting about 14. 58. per. cent. of the entire mortality, of which, more than half (or 55. 30. pr. ct.) is from YELLOW FEVER, and is embraced with it, as they both essentially belong to the place, and differ but little. Whether we shall ever get rid of the latter, is a problem impossible to solve with the lights at present before the profession; *we don't know its cause;* (*causa sine qua non.*) That all fevers, this inclusive, will be more rare as the laws of general and personal hygiene are applied to communities and individuals, we know, from the results of actual experience, and, therefore, there is no doubt, as these improvements progress, yellow fever will, as already remarked by professional men, lose its individuality, and become blended with ordinary fevers; once very distinctly marked, now, many cases puzzle the most experienced in its diagnosis; formerly, clearly an acclimating fever, (probably the only acclimating fever known;) now, so indistinct are its features, often, that many of the profession believe it can be taken over and over again, and that even those "to the manor born" are subject to it. In Tropical countries, all unacclimated persons are subject to it at levels below 2500 feet above the level of the sea: and particularly, in the cities. In the West Indies, where civilization and refinement has progressed with the advancement of the age, we believe it is rare out of the cities. In Mexico, on the contrary, in its semi-civilized state, where the grossest personal habits prevail with the mass, the residents of the tierras frias y templadas are constantly subject to it when they descend below the limits above indicated, into the tierra caliente, or warmer regions. With us, then, there is every hope that, with the progressive improvements which are in accordance with the enlightened period in which we live, and which, of course, the public will adopt as soon as they clearly perceive them, we doubt not, that yellow fever will follow in the train of all the other sanitary ameliorations. From the imperfect data which exist here, in relation to the occurrence of fevers, and, indeed, all special diseases, in past years, we cannot arrive at any very positive results, but there is reason to believe, they have diminished in number, intensity, and mortality; most probably owing to the successive improvements in the city, and, particularly, to the clearing and draining in the rear. The line of mortality from these diseases is exhibited on the chart separately, as they particularly show the influence of climate.

The next class of diseases to which your attention is invited, is the PULMONARY; and here we have especially to lament that deficiency in the certificates, first noticed in relation to "*residence*;" many, doubtless, visiting this mild climate on account of its kindness to pulmonary invalids, and here falling victims to the disease already beyond the reach of art or climate, and adding to our mortality in that respect. The whole class amount to 876. Of these, CONSUMPTION embraces 592; leaving only 284 for all other pulmonary diseases! By the following table it will be seen, that notwithstanding the addition made to our mortality by immigrants and visiters with these diseases, yet we are more favored in these respects than any large city in this hemisphere.

	Death from Phthisis to Total Mortality.		Deaths from all Pulmonary diseases to total Mortality.	
Philadelphia,	14.84	pr. ct.	28.57	pr. ct.
New York,	17.50	"	28.08	"
Havana,	19·50	"	25.07	"
Boston,	15.13	"	23r97	"
Baltimore,	18.20	"	23.33	"
Charleston,	18.27	"	22.73	"
Mexico, (city,)	2.45	"	16.76	"
Norfolk,	11.01	"	12.78	"
New Orleans,	9.37	"	13.87	"

The above extraordinary results have been made from *official sources.* The Reporter took the years as he had access to them, mostly the year 1845; and, from most of them he deducted the causes of death *not diseases,* before he made the ratios.

This most unexpected result shows how singularly this city is favored in these respects. A line, indicating the influence of this climate upon these diseases, every week in the year, is marked on the Chart. This line conclusively shows, that the increased mortality is only apparent during those months in which the city is mostly visited by immigrants and strangers.

From this exhibit of the principal causes of mortality we proceed to refer you to the entire aggregate. It amounts to 9862; of whom, about 29 pr. ct. died in the various hospltals. See table 1st, G. From this deducting 3176 for cholera, and 372 from causes of death other than *diseases,* the nett mortality amounts to 6314; being at a ratio of 1 in 16.67 or 5.99 pr. ct. The stationary population being estimated at 105 347; being an increase of 5.32 pr. ct., annually, over the population of 1847, when the census was taken. This is a very large mortality: of course, a very considerable portion of it being derived from that mass of floating population, not enumerated in the census, and *which should have been stated in the mortuary certificates had they been made according to the request of the Board,* as this was the only mode of detecting this most important fact. To supply that deficiency, as much as possible, we have prepared a table exhibiting 1st, the number of burials at each of the cemetries; showing upon what part of the population this mortality has been heaviest; 2d, the country from which each came or claim as birthplace; (this requires the explanation that the period of "residence" here is not stated, materially lessening its imporance,) and 3d, the ages at death, which is most valuable, as evincing the influence of the climate at particular ages. See table 1, B., C.

Finally, we present you in detail, a table (5th) exhibiting every case of death that has occurred in this city during the year, classed according to the nature of the disease, sex, and color, in monthly parts. This instructive sheet will furnish you a better idea of the salubrity of the city during the period under consideration than all the speculations derived from partial information. It gives a full view of the influence of the climate and indicates, at successive periods of the year, the special maladies that occurred, with the sex and color suffering from them, and enables us to compare one climate with another by the classification which is now generally adopted by the profession; all the important results to be derived from an examination of this table, we have been compelled to defer, except the above.

At table 1, A., are the ages of the dead; and at G., the number that died at the hospitals, amounting to 2892.

II. From this exhibit of the city mortality for the year, we proceed to the second part of our duty; in "suggesting means for improving the same." Great as that mortality unquestionably is, we entertain the gratifying conviction, that it can be in part remedied.

There are several causes for the insalubrity of the city, (independent of those of personal habits, in not adapting them to the demands of the climate, with which, however, this Board has nothing to do,) the principal of which are GREAT ELEVATION OF TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, UNDUE MOISTURE, and FILTH.

In a climate where, for nine months in the year, we have an average temperature *in our dwellings*, of 72.81 100 °, and *without* the least reflected temperature it is possible to obtain, circumstanced as the city now is, of 80.40 100 ° ; every mode by which we can procure protection from the direct and reflected rays of the sun, would add much to the comfort, and greatly to its salubrity; this is easily accomplished by planting trees throughout the streets of the city, as has been done in most of the Northern cities, where they require it less than here; furnishing shade and pure air during the day and absorbing noxious gases during the night; and by authorizing the erection of verandahs or sheds, throughout the streets, and particularly on the levee, where is the greatest exposure of the unacclimated population; or, as in tropical countries, by making the streets very narrow. It is perfectly obvious the more we make a city approach the country of its vicinage, as to heat, ventilation, dryness and cleanliness, and all those conditions which conduce to purity of air, and of course salubrity, we shall in the same proportion, improve it. The relative salubrity of the country, in the neighborhood of the city, is not recorded; there are no data: probably there are few rural districts in the United States more healthy, which is a convincing fact that the climate is not injurious *per se*, but becomes so from super-added conditions; (we shall see what these conditions are;) there is now a probability that the facts necessary to establish the comparative salubrity of all sections of our country, will be embraced in the decennial census of this year; in the meantime, as the position is an important one and conviction would greatly aid the argument, we present a table exhibiting such comparisons as we have at hand.

The average age at death in Mass., excluding Boston, '42.'8 was 31 years.
" " " while in Boston, it was - - - 21.64.
" " " in the State of New York in '47, was 29.9
" " " in city of N. York, 1838-42, & '47-'8 19.9
" " " in England, - - - - - - - 29.64.
" " " in London,- - - - - - - - 27.

The detail of the Registrar General of England shows that, between the rural and town districts of England, there is a difference of 40 per cent. in favor of the former.

The deaths	to population	was in London, - - -	1 in 39.
"	"	" in the country, (Surrey)	1 in 55.
"	"	" in Sweden, - - -	1 in 44.
"	"	" in towns, - - -	1 in 28.
"	"	" in Belgium, (country,) -	1 in 46.9.
"	"	" in " (towns,) -	1 in 36.9.
"	"	" in Austria, (country,) -	1 in 30.
"	"	" in Vienna, - - -	1 in 21.
"	"	" in France, - - -	1 in 39.9.
"	"	" in Paris, - - . -	1 in 33.

Fortunately for us here, our climate, as well as the character and necessities of our people, are alike averse to great density of population; it is impossible to know what is the ratio per house, as the *number of houses is unknown.*

It is known also that various parts of cities are more unhealthy than others, there being local conditions and influences, affecting health and mortality in one part, which are often absent in others. So sensible has the Board been of this fact, that it has made efforts to procure them through the mortuary certificates, but so far utterly ineffectually.

But of all the external causes affecting the salubrity of the city, probably *moisture* and *filth* are more instrumental than all others combined, and it is consolatory to know that these two great agencies are sufficiently under our control for all the purposes of utility; hazardous as this assertion seems to be, we proceed to demonstrate that it is not altogether so chimerical as it appears.

This liability to undue moisture arises from our being surrounded by swamps, large lakes and rivers in our neighborhood, but particularly the former, which doubtless furnishes nine-tenths; this moisture is indicated by the hygrometer, (as well as the rain guage,) and is exhibited on the chart, and is more particularly referred to in the Meteorological Table in the appendix, it is independent of rain, and is sometimes greatest in months when least falls.

It is demonstrated, as the result of experience, from what has not only taken place in the great Mississippi Valley, but also in the island of Cuba, in Egypt, in South America, and elsewhere, that in proportion as a country is cleared, so does it become dry; it is more exposed to the evaporating power of the sun's rays and influence of the winds. By draining and cultivation the lands *have risen* in the rear of the city at least ten inches,* and such, we are informed, is the experience on the river everywhere. But again, as the city limits extend, these consequences are farther made obvious. A city, particularly if well paved and sewered, is much drier than its neighborhood, unless there are blind alleys to interrupt ventilation: the reason of this is very obvious, for water falling on the impermeable roofs and streets is directly carried to the covered drains: it is no longer, on the surface, subject to be redissolved in the atmosphere; the moisture on

---

* Bringier.

the roofs and in the back-yards is soon evaporated, and the air is speedily dry and elastic again; such is the explanation of the process, and it accords with the facts. This city although but partially in this protected condition, (not having covered drains, and the wretched pavements and uncovered streets retaining, and constantly giving out a great deal of moisture,) yet from the experiment of our rain guage here, and of one some twenty miles below, kept by Mr. Morgan, less rain, by from twelve to fifteen per cent., falls here than there, and less is retained; the air is probably drier (when ventilation is not obstructed) and comparative hygrometric experiments will ere long demonstrate the fact. The theory of an upward current, from the combustion of a large city, being productive of that condition, resulting in rains, is hardly often applicable in a position where a stationary atmosphere, (the second essential condition) is so very rarely present—caused, doubtless, by our vicinage to the sea, the alternations of land and water around us—but, above all, by the rapid current of our great river washing, with resistless impetuosity, the extensive base line of the city. Hence, then, it is palpable, that by removing the forest growth of the neighborhood, accompanied by a perfect system of drainage, the city and neighborhood would be much drier. But there is another still more effectual, which carries with it the incalculable advantage of *removing all the filth of the city*, at the same time that it protects it from undue action of the sun's rays, and that is by a system of *sewerage.* The difference of level between Levee street, and the (late) swamp beyond Broad Street, is about eleven feet, the basin and canals of the draining company are seven feet lower, making eighteen feet; or from Roman Street, two squares below Claiborne Street to the bottom of said basin, say seven feet; the distance in each case being about a mile, the consequence is that underground drainage could be made from about Levee Street, letting in the Mississippi River at ten to eleven feet below high water mark, by drains constantly open, which would produce a current to Roman Street, the distance of about a mile, more than twice as rapid as the Mississippi at high water, and from Roman Street to the basin of the draining company, more than three times as rapid, and of course three times as strong; a force amply sufficient to keep itself perfectly clear and remove all the filth and offal of he city. This will be made clear by reference to the diagram accompanying this, (Table 2d,) to which has been attached the level of the river, the streets, the swamp and lands referred to. Was more force wanting here, it might be obtained by deepening the basin, just as deepening the outlets at the Balize would, besides removing an obstruction to the rapid emptying of the river, increase the fall and at the same time, the velocity and force of the current, and aid materially in discharging the waters from above, and thus protect lower Louisiana. We had prepared another diagram of the rise and fall of the river during the last twenty years; but an absence of a few years made a gap in our Journal, that prevented our using it, but we have been kindly furnished, by our friend Prof. Forshay, with a diagram derived from Journals kept by Messrs. Sargent, Davis, and himself, for three series of 10 years each, making a consecutive series of thirty years, and reduced to the level of the river opposite this city; from that interesting diagram it is made evident that only during a little more than two months in the year, viz: from the first week in September to the third week in November, the water in the river is not more than five feet above low water mark, or in which there is not an ample supply of water at the levels referred to, for all the purposes contemplated or required, and during the two months in which the water in the river is too low, a stationary power could be used for the purpose.

We have not been able to procure an estimate of the expense of a few leading covered drains, by which these important results would be obtained; but it is not too much to say, that a perfect system of sewerage and drainage, embracing the city and neighborhood, would be cheap AT ANY PRICE, for they at once remove *all the known causes of disease* under the control of the public; filth of every kind and almost every where, and undue moisture! The present system of police is a mere mockery and deception, leaving the public here, and those interested in our city abroad, under the impression that its salubrity is unimprovable.

The benefits to be derived from sewerage are so palpable from what has been said, and so clearly in accordance with all experience, that here it might safely be left; nevertheless, it has been so forcibly put in the following statement of the examination of the distinguished Dr. T. Southwood Smith before a Committee of the House of Commons of England, that we thought we could not do better than make a short extract from it; he "declares that in every district, in which the fever returns frequently and prevails extensively, there is *uniformly bad sewerage*—a bad supply of water—a bad supply of scavengers—and a consequent accumulation of filth; and I have observed this to be so uniformly and generally the case, that I have been accustomed to express the fact in this way. If you trace down the fever districts, on a map of the Commissioners of Sewers, you will find that wherever they have not been, there fever is prevalent, and on the contrary, where they have been, fever is comparatively absent." And, "again" he adds, "many days' experience convinces me that a very large proportion of these evils is capable of being removed, and that if proper attention was paid to sanitary measures, the mortality of those districts would be most materially diminished; perhaps in some places *one-third*, in others *one-half*"! If these remarks are applicable to the city of London, in latitude 51.½°, with its fine climate, where it is more than twice as salubrious as it is here, how much more so is it to this city, at latitude 30°.

The removal of street and back yard filth, according to an ordinance of the city councils, and the strong and urgent recommendation and even entreaty of this Board, has been essayed in vain; in fact, the proper and effective cleansing of the city; its effectual drainage, so far as to ascertain how these conditions influence the health and well-being of the inhabitants, HAS NEVER YET BEEN TRIED! The offal from the houses, has not been removed from the streets at the periods directed by the Board; the filth scraped up into masses, has been suffered to lie for days, often until washed into the gutters by rains, or scattered by carts and drays, the gutters left choaked up by filth,—the river water, and that from the Commercial Bank water works, (the latter bound by its charter to furnish it for the purpose,) have not been used but in the most partial manner, while by them the gutters could always be kept clean, and at small cost. It has been computed, with great force, that a rain of a few hours in London, will do the cleansing of a hundred thousand men in a week! Here we have abundance of water always at command, *merely at the expense of letting it through the levees*, and *opening* the *plugs* of the *hydrants*, yet this most essential cleansing and purifying duty is neglected! It is hardly credible, with a mortality exceeding any city in America, and mainly attributable to removable causes! The Board considers it its sacred duty to the public to speak plainly; it is nearly the only power it has; it can point to causes affecting the salubrity of the city, but it has no power to remove them; as at present constituted, it is little more than a Board to notify the public of the advent and termination of epidemics, and to record such information, as those who attend the dead please to make. These facts have been ably stated in the preceding annual report of the Board, but no consecutive action has followed thereon; we repeat them, and warn our fellow citizens of the direful consequences that must continue to result if the whole wretched system, (which would be injurious to health even at the latitude of 50°, much less at 30°, and on a soil robbed from the swamps,) is not radically changed.

We have thus spoken freely of the climate, its influence on the inhabitants, and requirements necessary for its amelioration, and no labor has been spared that the details so far as the Board could procure them should be laid before those whose business it is to have them corrected, (with a conviction of more than 25 years standing, constantly confirmed by superadded facts and reflexions,) that this city may be made, all that the most sanguine desire it, not by supineness, nor by boasting, but with the resolution of men who thoroughly understand what they have undertaken, and permit no trifling obstacle to retard them in their determined purpose, discarding forever that fatal creed which palsies the hand of improvement and retains us in the statu quo of the bigoted Turk.

We have said above that the ameliorations recommended should be accomplished at *any cost*, it belongs to your surveying department to calculate in figures the cost of digging and laying down in brick and mortar, the proper conduits for, those poisons, that now destroy life and injure the property and of course the prosperity of the place; commercial men know the injury they sustain by their goods and produce being stored or exposed in a moist atmosphere, for a longer or shorter period, and how much such a state of things injures the commercial mart abroad. Owners of real estate know or ought to know, the difference between a damp sickly city with a ratio of mortality for the last ten years of about 1 in 20 annually or 5 per cent., and one where it ought not to be more than half that. There is no stimulus in the present constitution of society like self-interest, when properly enlightened it is true wisdom, to correct an error we must first see it, look it full in the face and not dodge it, or evade by ingenious explanations, we have endeavored to point out facts the true basis of all reasoning upon this subject, the pecuniary bearing resulting from it all ought to be acquainted with. There are some other effects of this condition more strictly appertaining to this Board's constitution, which cannot be overlooked, they are such as the whole community is interested in; and first and foremost, if the sanitary condition is improved, in the additional years of "expectation of life" (to use the title of the statistician,) in a gain in that respect of 5, 10 or 20 years, dependant somewhat upon each one obeying the laws of personal hygiene, while the public authority is taking care of those of general hygiene. 2d, in the cost of sickness, of this, so far as physician's fees, nurses and medicines are concerned, we take no account, as it is merely exchanged from one citizen to another, but it is the value of the time consumed, with his industry, skill, &c., this is not only lost to the individual but to the community, as this is but the aggregate of the individuals composing it, if 5 per cent dies annually, it is a very small calculation to allow two to be *constantly sick*, where the mortality is one, (which is the rule,) ten per cent then of active, enterprising, intelligent life, (such as we have here beyond all other populations on the face of the globe,) withdrawn constantly from productive business every year, is a serious loss to the community, which in its aggregate is perfectly startling! As however, every community must be subject to sickness and death, it is hardly fair to debit the city with the whole as inevitable, our own impression is that the mortality is at *least double* what it ought to be, were such improvements made as science, observation and experience point out, and humanity and interest demand. Hence then both directly or indirectly has a sickly country, retardations to its prosperity, wealth and influence, which are perfectly plain to all who will venture upon the investigation of what is considered the abstruse subject of vital statistics. It would be perfectly superogatory to dwell upon the value of health to any place; it is admitted, without a dissenting voice, that no blessing can be enjoyed without it; if large cities have been denominated, "the graves of mankind," it has been with too much reason, both experience and calculation sanction it, but still they should not be unnecessarily so; it is perfectly apparent in this investigating age, what has made them so, and that they proceed from causes that are in a great measure removable. Were there not great social and intellectual advantages from them (as well as pecuniary) men would not willingly, with a knowledge of these facts, thus multiply the sources of their own mortality, by congregating together, and it is well known that the population of many cities is maintained by immigration alone; but it is a poor compliment to an intelligent rich and free people, that the love of thrift is stronger than all the numberless enjoyments which health produces.

In every view we can take of this subject, our interest warns us to take lessons from the past; neither wealth, rank, nor influence can escape the consequences. The removable causes of diseases which afflict mainly the laboring population, hover like avenging angels over the heads of those in more elevated circumstances; besides the vast demands upon their pockets and sympathies, which no portion of the community is beyond the reach of. Such is the inevitable result in sickly cities, in larger spheres of action, the multiplication of the miserable in one class quickly shows its devastation in another. The French laid Egypt and Syria waste, the plague cut them off by regiments—the Egyptian Opthalmia blinded thousands all over Europe, the Russian army was completely paralysed in a late Turkish campaign by plague at Adrianople—the black death followed the victorious army of Cressy into England, and what army, however triumphant in one sense, but has been constantly haunted by the spectre disease, carrying of twenty victims to one by the sword; this painful truth has been but too recently enacted before our eyes in the brilliant but deadly campaign in Mexico; history is full of such examples, if man will only open his eyes, and apply them. If the cities of India had been well constructed, the country properly cultivated and the habits of the people good, instead of being down trodden by the iron hand of oppression, and treated as beasts of the field, cholera would probably never have desolated the four quarters of the globe and the towering pride of the loftiest power that intellectual man has ever seen, even now totters to its fall from an oppression in Ireland, nay, under her very nose in "happy" England and in India, the like of which defies the records of history and the naked facts of which stagger the credulity of the present day. But it is thus, that an all seeing eye avenges oppression and punishes misconduct, and it is thus that he gives lessons to nations and warns them of the consequences of their misdeeds.

But there is another view of this subject which can neither be overlooked by the philanthropist, the patriot nor the christian, and we trust it will not seem like 'traveling out of the record,' briefly to notice it. It is a curious and pregnant fact that where there is great insecurity of life, whether from sickness or other causes, there is more or less corruption in morals; the value of life is little estimated; recklessness assumes the place of prudence and carelessness usurps the seat of sense, not only with regard to this world but the other, this is not only the case with the soldier and the sailor, but in the most sickly regions of the earth, where the annual mortality is from 1 in 2, up to 1 in 10, 20, 30 and so on. The mortality of the most fatal battles that fill the world with astonishment and produce *immortal renown* to the victor; is not so fatal as the *annual mortality* of some sickly city where but trifling efforts are made to prevent its recurrence. The blessings of our divine religion are here felt in its benign influences, the purity, cleanliness, moderation, temperance and the great moral restrictions it inculcates, enforce observances highly conducive to health. It constitutes one of those remarkable coincidences of the moral and physical laws which science from time to time points out. Indeed, it may almost be laid down as an axiom that the duration of life, and the observances of the principles of morality and religion go hand in hand, and it is our belief that the history of the world will bear us out in these views; nor is it at all extraordinary, for it is only saying that the rules laid down for the regulation of life in scripture, are in accordance with the organic nature of man. The historian of the great plague in London bears testimony to the frightful immorality; hardness of heart and savage recklessness which disputed with piety, contrition and repentance, the dominion over men's minds. The history of other plagues and nations farther illustrate the position, so undeniable is it, and such is the beautiful harmony that sustains all the works of God. The average life inno country reaches three score years and ten, announced in scripture as the period for the duration of the life of man. The average age at death in the northern cities, (doubtless owing in a great great measure to the large mortality in infantile life,) is from 19 yrs. 9 mos, to 20 yrs., 3 mos., and in some of the cemeteries where destitute foreigners from the crowded parts of the city of Boston are buried, it is reduced to 13,49,100. In the south where it is so much more favorable to infantile life, the average age is much greater In Charleston the average age at death is near 36 years. In Vera Cruz 24.6, and in the city of Mexico 27.7; while in the city of New Orleans the average age at death for the last year was 26.69.100, and in a series of years, the aggregate of all the cemeteries was 22,6.3. But to show the different influence of our climate upon the various classes of the population, the following table was constructed at great labor, (being all the data it was possible to procure.)

Cemetery.	Years Embraced.	Total Number of Deat.hs	Ratio average age at death.			No. above 80.	No. above 100	Gen'l Average
			y.	m.	d.			
Catholic Cemetery...	1841, '42, '43, '44,	442	26	3	1	*51	10	22.6.3
Protestant do.	1841 '2, '3, '4,'5,'6,'7,'8,'9,	1.445	24	9	1	15	1	
Potters' Field do......	1841, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6	8,566	23	10	4	33	9	
Cypress Grove do....	1851, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7 '8,	9 6	23					
St. Vincent de Paul,do	1842, '3, '4, '5, '6,	1,152	20	5	14	§16	2	
St. Patrick's do.....	1841, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7,	1,287	19	1				
Jews' do....	1847, '8, '9,	70	14	1				

Of all countries on record, the rural parts of England and Massachusetts are probably most favored with respect to infantile life, and yet in Massachusetts 40 per cent., and in England 47 per cent. die while they are going through the process of development, and before they enter upon self-sustaining life, in their 16th year. In New Orleans we have not the data to institute an exact comparison at these ages, but very near it; and we find that here only 36 98-100 per cent. die under 20! In this city, data of all kinds are very defective; we have, nevertheless, been able to construct a chart to show the real value of life here at successive ages, and at different periods of the year. It is too lengthy for this report. We may, however, state that it shows the extremely mild character of the climate at all periods of life under 20, and above 50, and during all months of the year, and that the chief fatality occurs from 20 to 40 (the ages of the immigrating population), and the period the latter part of summer. Notwithstanding all this,

---

* 11.51, † 2.23, ‡ 00.38. § 1.38.

the following statement shows that we have a larger proportionate population at the *productive age*, that is from 20 to 50, than the most favored parts of the world, viz: in every 10,000 in the U. States there are 3,708
" " " " Louisiana, 3,753
" " " " England & Wales, 4,028
While there are " " " New Orleans, 4,924

From all the information we can procure, it is satisfactorily demonstrated that in countries where from climate, position and refinement a very small part of the population reach the age of their natural destiny, they approach it nearer in proportion as they obey laws which are adapted to the guidance of life: here, notwithstanding our deficiencies in many respects, sufficient is ascertained to hope for as near an approximation to the primeval age as any where, and reference to the table on the preceding page, showing the number of the dead above 80 and 100 buried at the Catholic Cemetery, (the chief cemetery of the ancient Creole population of the city,) will satisfactorily prove the fact. That the rupture of the physical laws should carry punishment (disease) in its train is no more extraordinary than the infraction of the moral laws should; the laws of man are often evaded, but with the physical and moral laws, the maker and executor being the same, they cannot be with impunity, so true then is it, that a prompt and exact obedience to these laws brings with it the blessings of health as well as all other blessings, This then is an additional inducement for us to make all those ameliorations in the condition of the city which will tend to improve its health, lengthen individual life, improve the standard of morals, add to our permanent population and so identify all with the country, as will give it the highest tone that society *requires* and *sustains*. Let us gather then the fruits of experience and learn wisdom from suffering, and like the fabled statue of antiquity with one face constantly on the past, we will have the other on that bright future when we shall be rewarded for efforts made to ameliorate the condition of our fellow-citizens.

(Signed.) E. H. BARTON.
Y. R. LEMONIER,
T. G. BROWNING.

METEOROLGICAL REGISTER OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR 1849.

BAROMETER.					
1849.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Range.	Average of D. Range.
January,	30·42 on 19th	29·85 on 8th	30·176	·57	·06·93
February,	30·51 " 19th	29·70 " 11th	30·166	·81	·08·46
March,	30·28 " 1st	29·72 " 21st	30·033	:50	·06·51
April,	30·23 " 8th	29·77 " 28th	30·057	·46	·04·83
May,	30·15 " 3d	29·74 " 16th	29.957	·41	·05·
June,	30·15 " 19th	29·80 " 5th	30·001	·35	·04·68
July,	30·16 " 27th	29·89 " 23d	30·042	·27	·03·96
August,	30·14 " 13th	29·92 " 25th	30·047	·22	·04·25
Sept.,	30·17 " 9th	29·76 " 80th	30·019	·41	·05·50
October,	30·35 " 80th	29·72 " 1st	30·050	·63	·06·
November,	30·30 " 1st	29·83 " 30th	30·014	·47	·05·
December,	30·35 " 31st	29·58 " 1st	30·098	·77	·08·74
Averages,			30·057	.48	·05·82

THERMOMETER.					
1849.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Range.	Average of D. Range.
January,	79 on 13h	38 on 10th	58·97	41	10 87
February,	77 " 1st	28 " 19th	56·	49·	14·96
March,	80 " 10th	47 " 22d	66·48	33·	10·27
April,	78 " 7th	44 " 16th	67·03	34·	10·7
May,	85 " 25th	64 " 11th	74·04	21·	9·51
June,	88 " 8th	71 " 1st	79·33	17·	8.47
July,	85 " 30th	73 " 12th	78·74	12·	5 88
August,	87 4 days	74 2 days.	80·96	13·	8·87
Sept.,	57 on 21st	65 on 8th	78·44	22·	9·33
October,	83 " 1st	52 " 8th	66·68	31·	8·25
November,	79 " 24th	46 " 26th	63 63	33·	11·13
December,	78 " 21st	33 " 31st	57·33	45·	12·32
Averages,			68·96	29·25	9·99

HYGROMETER.					
1849.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Range.	Average of D. Range.
January,	73 60 on 15th	26.87 on 11th	52·40	46·73	8·29
February,	67·18 " 2d	15· " 17th	45.83	52·18	6·90
March,	72·02 " 21st	34·35 " 26th	60·52	37 67	4.51
April,	70· " 6th	38·56 " 17th	59.37	31·44	3·47
May,	75·65 " 4th	60 47 " 29th	68·19	15.18	4·15
June,	78·56 " 9th	69·20 " 19th	74 47	9 36	2·62
July,	80·72 " 25th	71·04 " 6th	75·53	9·68	2·72
August,	81·80 " 18th	72.38 on 3 ds.	76·75	9·42	3.26
Sept.,	79·72 " 3d	58·25 " 8th	73 78	8·92	4 44
October,	77·68 " 5th	49·99 " 8th	61·16	27·70	5.66
November,	70·55 " 24th	41·14 " 26th	57·71	29 41	5.83
December,	71·04 " 16th	21·36 " 31st	54·11	44·68	8·91
Averages,			63·71	27·03	5.06

DRYING POWER OR FORCE OF EVAPORATION.					
1849.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Range.	Number of Saturations.
January,	29·36 on 20th	* 0 on 2 ds.	12·37	29·36	Twice.
February,	30·18 " 27th	0 on 8th	9·70	30·18	Once.
March,	15 67 " 20th	1·45 on 14th	9·81	14·22	Not once.
April,	15·65 " 20th	0 on 5 days.	9·82	30·18	5 times.
May,	23·88 " 29th	0 " 6 "	6·59	23·88	6 "
June,	15·31 " 19th	0 " 3 " †	5·35	15·31	3 "
July,	14·84 " 29th	0 " 13 " ‡	3·26	14·84	16 "
August,	13·30 " 14th	0 " 11 "	3·10	13·30	13 "
Sept.,	21·20 " 8th	0 " 9 "	6·53	21·20	11 "
October,	22.11 " 11th	0 ten times.	6·55	22·11	10 "
November,	25·75 " 27th	0 on 11 obs.	7·57	25·75	11 "
December,	14·04 " 11th	0 on 15 "	5·15	14·04	15 "
Averages,			7·15	21·19	

*0 Means saturation.† In June absent 7 days. † In July 4 days.

	ASPECT OF SKY.				WINDS.											
	Number of days fair.	Do. Cloudy.	Do. Rainy.		Number of days from North.	Do. N. E.	Do. E.	Do. S. E.	Do. S.	Do. S· W.	Do· W.	Do. N. W.	Do. Calm.		Quantity of rain, in inches and 1000ths.	Degree of moisture on the hygrometric scale, (saturation being 1000); av'ge for each month.
January,	15	13·50	13·75		6·75	9	5·75	3	2.75	0	0·75	1·50	1		3·715	·802
February,	17 75	7·25	3		5·50	12·50	2 50	2.25	1.75	0	0	1.75	0·75		3·060	·730
March,	16·25	12·50	1·75		1·50	8·50	3·50	5.75	9·	1·50	0·25	0·50	0·25		1·718	·748
April,	20·25	8·50	1·25		5·25	6·75	5	5	5·25	1	1	0·25	0·25		2·955	·774
May,	22·25	5·25	3 50		4·25	4·50	5	3.50	11·25	0·50	0·75	0·75	1		4·270	824
June,	15	5·25	4		2	3	4	2	8	5	1	1			5·250	·853
July,	10	10	8·75		2·25	3·75	6·75	4.25	8	0·75	1	0·25	2·50		14·741	·913
August,	21·25	3 50	5·75		4	1·75	2·25	0 50	11·75	2·25	5·75	0.25	2·50		4·473	·903
September,	17·25	9·50	3·25		10·75	10	3·25	0·25	4·50	0	1·75	1	0·25		2·600	·846
October,	17	7·50	6		7·75	3·75	5·25	1 50	4·50	0·25	1·50	5·75	0·25		6·450	·819
November,	19·75	7	3·25		8·50	4.75	6·25	3	4·50	0·50	0·25	1·75	0·25		3·945	·799
December,	10·75	16	4·25		7·50	2·50	4·50	0·75	7·25	0·50	0·50	4·75	1·50		2·365	·845
Totals,	202·50	96	58·50	357	66	70·75	54	31·75	76·50	12·25	14·50	19·50	10·50	355·75	55 442	821·33

Note.—The observations are taken four times a day—at day-break, 9 A. M., 3 & 9 P. M. Hygrometer at sun-rise, midday, and 9 P. M. Rain is noted,—marking when it began, ceased, and then measured to 1000 part of an inch by a scale such as is usde at the Washington City Observatory.

TABLE 1st.

A.

Aggregate of all the Ages known of the mortality of 1849.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Under one month,....	300	179	74	65	618
" one year, ...	248	225	84	57	614
" five years, ...	367	336	98	102	903
" ten years,.....	154	117	36	35	342
" twenty years,..	255	139	78	58	530
" thirty years,...	1352	435	126	78	1991
" forty years,....	1125	330	87	61	1603
" fifty years, ...	561	159	54	59	833
" sixty years,....	222	84	28	48	382
" seventy years, .	102	37	19	34	192
" eighty years, ..	38	31	13	19	101
" ninety years, ..	8	14	11	15	48
" 100 years,.....	7	4	2	13	20
" 105 years,.....			1		1
" 110 years,.....				1	1
" 130 years,.....				1	1
" Unknown, ...	813	338	325	206	1682
Totals, ...					9862

B.

COUNTRY.

Foreign,.........	3569
United States,....	505
Louisiana,.......	29
New Orleans, ...	774
Unknown,*	4985

*Including negroes.

D.

UNKNOWN.

As to age,........1682
" disease,. 645
" country, ...4985
" residence, either as to length, or what part of city, etc., so few as to be useless.

C.

BURIALS AT THE CEMETERIES.

Protestant, ...	371
Catholic, ...	985
Cypress Grove, ...	182
Odd Fellows, ...	5
St. Vincent de Paul, ...	2438
St. Patrick's, ...	1145
Potters' Field, ...	1451
Charity Hospital, ...	2304
Lafayette, ...	981

E.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.

	Whites.	Col'd.
From Cholera, ...	27.9	25.11
" Fevers, ...	26.7	20.1
" Yellow Fever	27.7	

G

NO. OF DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Charity Hospital, ...	2745
Maison de Sante, ...	45
Luzenburg Hospital,.....	29
Franklin "	43
Circus St. "	30
	2892

F.

COUNTRY.

	Foreign.	United States.	Louisiana.	N. Orleans.	Uuknown.	Totals.
By Cholera,...	1269	200	12	94	1609	3176
" Fevers, ...	290	27	1	16	306	640
" Yel. Fever,	580	39	0	2	171	783

A Classified Monthly Statement of the Diseases of New Orleans, according to Sex and Color, for 1849.

CLASSES.	JANUARY. WHITE. m.	JANUARY. WHITE. f.	JANUARY. COL. m	JANUARY. COL. f.	JANUARY. TOT.	TOTALS. W'TE.	TOTALS. BL'CK.	G. TOTALS.
First Class. EPIDEMIC, OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								
Fevers,		1			1			
" Adynamic,	1				1			
" Bilious,		1			1			
" Malignant,		1			1			
" Yellow,								
" Pernicious,		1			1			
" Typhoid,	23	5	1	4	33			
" Typhus,	1				1			
" Congestive,								
" Remittent,								
Ague Fever, Intermittent		1			1			
" Gastric,								
" Ataxic,								
" Nervous,								
" Central,								
" Scarlet,	1				1			
" Mesenteric,								
" Puerperal,		1			1			
Cholera Morbus,	4	2	4	3	13			
Cholera Epidemic,	401	134	54	39	628			
Cholera Infantum,	5	1			6			
Croup,	4	1	1	1	7			
Diarrhœa,	4	2	1	1	8			
" Chronic,	7			1	8			
Dysentery,	17	5		1	23			
" Chronic	3	1	1		5			
Erysipelas,	3				3			
Pertussis—Hooping Cough,	1	2		1	4			
Measles,		2			2			
Chicken Pox,				1	1			
Small Pox,	7	3	4	3	17			
Syphilis,								
Fever—Purulent								
Aptha—Thrush								
Total	432	164	66	55	767	4737	794	5531
SPORADIC DISEASES.								
Abscess Psoas,								
Abscess,								
Abscess Lumbar,								
Cancer								
Cancer of Breast,								
" " Nose,								
Debility	10	4	4	2	20			
Hemorrhage,								
Gangreene, Mortification,	2				2			
Dropsy	1	1	1		3			
Scrofula,			1	1	2			
Sudden,								
Scurvy,								
Anasarca								
Congestion								
Scirrhus,								
Cachexia,								
Gout,								
Gangrene of Scrotum,								
" " Eye,								
Atrophia,								
TOTAL,	13	5	6	3	27	235	73	308
Third Class. OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Anemia,								
Apoplexy,	7	2	2	2	13			
Arachnitis,								
Congestion, etc. of the Brain,	3	1	1	1	6			
Cerebritis,	6	2	5	3	16			
Fits, Spasms, Convulsions,	18	12	5	1	36			
Cramps,								
Delirium Tremens,	5				5			
Eclampsia,								
Epilepsy,			1	1	2			
Gastro-Encephatitis,								
Hydrocephalus,	1	2			3			
Hysteria								
Masturbation								
Meningitis,	2	5	3	3	13			
Tetanus,	2		1		3			
Trismus Nasc.	9	3	3	6	21			
Insanity			1		1			
Paraphlegia Paralysis,	1				1			
Phrenitis,								
Encephalitis,	3				3			
Hemiphlegia,								
Intemperance,	2			1	3			
Asphyxia,								
Adynamia,								
Disease of Brain,		1	2		3			
Softning of Do.	1	1			2			
Syncope,								
TOTAL,	60	29	24	18	131	827	284	1111
Fourth Class. ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.								
Angina Maligna,								
Phthisis Consumption,	26	17	3	8	54			
Pneumonia,	8	3	2	1	14			
Hemoptysis,								
Pleurisy,	1		1		2			
Bronchitis,		1	1		2			
Catarrh,	2	2		3	7			
Pulmonary Catarrh,								
Congestion & Appop. of Lungs,								
Hydeothorlix,		1			1			
Laryngitis,	2	1			3			
Pleuro. Pneumonia,								
Pneumonia Typhoides,		1			1			
do. Bilious,								
Angina Tonsillaris,								
Cynanche Maligna,								
Broncho, Pneumonia,								
Lungs, Abscess of								
Sun Stroke,								
Asthma,								
Lungs, Gangrene of								
do. Œdema of								
do. Paralysis of								
do. Cancer of								
Tonsillitis,								
TOTAL,	39	26	7	12	84	642	229	871
Fifth Class. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.								
Aneurism,			1		1			
do. of Heart,								
Dis. of Heart,		4	2		6			
Hydropathy of Heart,	1				1			
Carditis,								
Endo Carditis,								
Peai Carditis,								
Heart, Dropsy of								
Heart, Ossification of								
TOTAL,	1	4	3		8	53	32	85
OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.								
Ascitis,	2				2			
Dentition,	5	2		1	8			
Enteritis,	7	4		2	13			
do. Chronic,	1		1	1	3			
Gastro Enteritis,	5	4			9			
do. Chronic,								
Gas. En. Hepat. Chronic,								
Hepatitis,	2	2			4			
do. Chronic,								
Indigestion,			1	1	2			
Dyspepsia,								
Bowels do. Intestinal Ulceration,								
Marasmus,		2		1	3			
Cancer of Stomach,								
Entero Colitis,	1		1		2			
Gastritis.	1		1		2			
do. Chronic,				1	1			
Gas. Enter. Colitis,								
Verminosa,	2				2			
Peritonitis,	1				1			
Gastro Hepatitis,								
Colic,								
Bowels, Obstruction,								
Colitis Chronic,								
Hernia, Strangulated,								
Gastro, Duodenitis,								
Abscess, Hepatic,								
Typhoid Abdominalis,	2				2			
Liver Schirrus,			1		1			
Hemetomisis,								
Hemorrhage of Bowels,								
Liver, rupture of								
Scirrhus Pylones,								
Jaundice, Icterus								
TOTAL,	29	14	5	7	55	504	143	647
Seventh Class. OF THE URINARY ORGANS.								
Cystitiso ch., Bladder inflam.,	1				1			
Kidneys, disease of		1			1			
Uretha, Stricture								
Albuminaria,								
Recto, Vaginal Cnacer,								
TOTAL,	1	1			2	10	3	13
Eighth Class. ORGANS OF GENERATION.								
Accouchment,								
Birth, premature								
Metritis,								
Uterus, Cancer								
Menstrual Suppression,				1	1			
Uterus, inflammation of								
Abortion,								
Uterine Hemorrhage,								
TOTAL,				1	1	20	10	30
Ninth Class. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.								
Rheumatism,								
Do. Chronic,								
Myelitis,								
Coxalgia,								
Spinal Marrow, disease of								
TOTAL,						8	1	9
Tenth Class. INTEGUMATORY SYSTEM.								
Leg, ulcer of								
Hemorrhage Purpur,								
TOTAL,						3		3
Eleventh Class. OLD AGE.								
Old Age,		2	1	2	5	16	38	54
Twelfth Class. EXTERNAL CAUSES.								
Brain, concussion of								
Spine, injury of			1		1			
Breast, wound of	1		1		2			
Heart, wound of	1				1			
Poisoned,	1				1			
Arm, fracture of								
Shot wound,								
Neck, fracture of								
Head, injury of								
Suffocation, smothered,								
Ribs, fracture of								
Suicide,								
Strangulation, hanging,								
Clavicle, fracture of								
Contusion,	1				1			
Asphyxia,								
Accidental,								
Penetrating wound,	1				1			
Still-born,	13	12		6	31			
Scull, fracture of	1				1			
Leg, fracture of								
Drowned,	3				3			
Contusion by boat Louisiana,								
Scald, burn,	4	1	1	1	7			
Sex and disease unknown,								
Uncertain.	29	14	7	3	53			
TOTAL,	55	27	10	10	102	921	279	1200
						[illegible]974	1888	9862